



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

treatment; in the Hospital Paula Candido, 2 convalescent cases of smallpox.

Week ended January 31.—Total deaths, 321. No cases nor deaths due to yellow fever, and only 1 death due to plague. Smallpox caused 17 deaths, with 27 new reported cases, of which number 4 were in the suburban zone. At the close of the week there were in Hospital São Sebastião 48 cases of smallpox and 5 cases of plague, and in the Hospital Engenho do Dentro 18 cases of smallpox under treatment. There was 1 convalescent case in the Hospital Paula Candido.

Week ended February 7.—Total deaths during the week, 278. No deaths nor cases due to yellow fever. Smallpox caused 13 deaths, with 31 new reported cases, of which number 7 were in the suburban zone. Plague caused 1 death, with 3 new reported cases. At the close of the week there were in the Hospital São Sebastião 43 cases of smallpox and 5 cases of plague under treatment; in the Hospital Engenho do Dentro, 13 cases of smallpox under treatment.

Week ended February 14.—Total deaths, 354. Plague caused 1 death, with 4 new reported cases. Smallpox caused 18 deaths, with 29 new reported cases, of which number 3 belonged to the suburban zone. At the close of the week there were in the Hospital São Sebastião 42 cases of smallpox and 3 cases of plague under treatment, and at the Hospital Engenho do Dentro 7 cases of smallpox under treatment.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Report from Georgetown—Parimaribo, Dutch Guiana, declared free from yellow fever.

Consul Clare reports, February 13:

The consular agent at Paramaribo writes under date of February 10 that the governor of Dutch Guiana informs him officially that Paramaribo is now free of any quarantinable diseases, no new cases of yellow fever having occurred since January 18.

Clean bills of health are now being issued by the local authorities and the foreign consuls.

CHINA.

Reports from Hongkong—Quarantine restrictions—Cholera, plague, and smallpox—Inspection of vessels—Examination of emigrants.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hough reports, February 8:

Restrictions enforced by and against Hongkong remain as reported December 26, 1908.

Quarantinable diseases.—Week ended January 2, 1909: Cholera, 1 case, 1 death; plague, 1 case, 1 death; January 9: Smallpox, 2 cases, 2 deaths; January 16: Cholera, 1 case, 1 death; January 23: Smallpox, 1 case.

Inspection of vessels.—Week ended January 2, 7; January 9, 6; January 16, 5; January 23, 7.

Aliens examined for Honolulu and Pacific coast ports.—Week ended January 2: Examined, 0; rejected, 0; January 9: Examined, 80; rejected, 15; January 16: Examined 167; rejected, 18; January 23: Examined, 2; rejected, 0.

Aliens examined for Philippine Islands.—Week ended January 2: Examined, 10; rejected, 2; January 9: Examined, 7; rejected, 5; January 16: Examined, 8; rejected, 3; January 23: Examined, 4; rejected, 1.

Report from Shanghai—Inspection of vessels—Examination of emigrant—Plague in rats—Measures recommended.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, February 9:

During the week ended February 6, 3 supplemental and 1 original bill of health were issued to 3 steamships with an aggregate personnel of 633. There were inspected 3 vessels, 211 members of crews and 4 steerage passengers, and manifests were viséed for 3,419 pieces of freight. One emigrant for San Francisco was examined and passed.

Infected rats continue to be found in all sections of the city, but no human cases have been officially reported. It is stated by the French municipality that no plague infected rats have been found there.

Circulars have been sent out in the French concession cautioning inhabitants both native and foreign as to the necessity for and method of collecting dead rats, and squads of coolies are employed to perform this work.

Tientsin reports show 4 cases and 1 death from smallpox. The report is for the British and Japanese concessions only.

CUBA.

Reports from Cienfuegos—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Suarez reports, March 8 and 15:

Week ended March 7.

Vessels inspected.....	9
Bills of health issued.....	9
Members of crews inspected.....	292
Passenger inspected (in transit).....	1

No quarantinable diseases were reported during the week.

Week ended March 13.

Vessels inspected.....	5
Bills of health issued.....	5
Members of crews inspected.....	142
Passengers inspected.....	84
Passengers landed.....	28

No quarantinable diseases were reported.

Report from Habana—Inspection of vessels—Quarantine against Mexican ports continued.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Amessee reports, March 15:

Week ended March 13.

Vessels inspected.....	23
Bills of health issued.....	26
Members of crews of outgoing vessels inspected.....	1,257
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	1,582